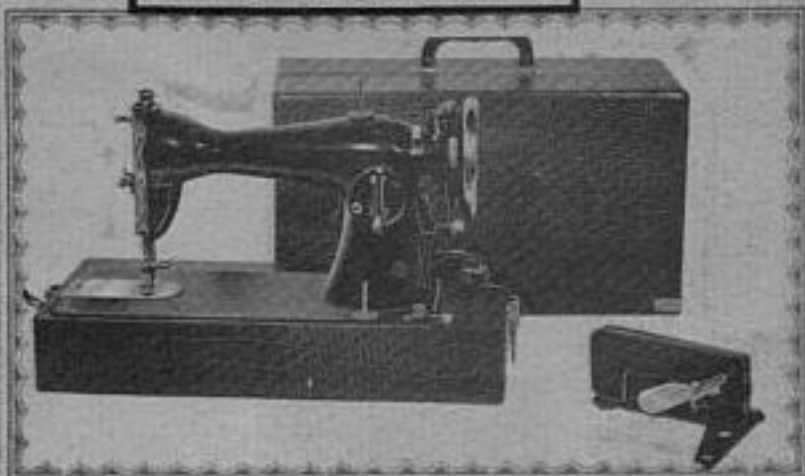




INSTRUCTION MANUAL

for use and care of

Home-Mark



ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

WITH
E-Z-ADJUST
STITCH SELECTOR

NEW

FOREWORD

TO SET THE NEEDLE

THE BOBBIN CASE

TO WIND THE BOBBIN

TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE

THREADING THE MACHINE

TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

TO START SEWING

TO REMOVE LINT

TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

TENSIONS

TO OIL THE MACHINE

SEWING HINTS

25-YEAR GUARANTEE BOND

WELCOME



Welcome to the growing family of happy owners of the new E-Z-Adjust Stitch Regulator sewing machine. You now have one of the finest full-size sewing machines made, with all these wonderful features:

- E-Z-ADJUST STITCH REGULATOR with its large E-Z-Adjust dial stitch-length indicator.
- BUILT-IN SEWLIGHT that floods your work with a non-glare light.
- INSTANT REVERSE-SEWING by just flicking a lever.
- DROP-FEED for embroidery and darning.
- BUILT-IN DARNER.
- NUMBERED THREAD TENSION DIAL.
- AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER. Self-adjusting.
- HINGED PRESSER FOOT that rides over pins, seams, etc.
- AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASE.
- NOTCHED SHUTTLE HOOK that prevents thread from tangling.
- SNAP-OUT RACE for convenience in cleaning.

This machine is precision-built for a lifetime of sewing pleasure. It will require a minimum amount of servicing, and will give the maximum in satisfaction. Needles, bobbins and other parts are interchangeable with those of other first class manufacturers.

This manual provides all the information needed to operate the machine and to care for it properly. Hence, read through the book thoroughly so that you may become familiar with the behavior and operation of the machine. Follow all instructions closely.

Several service calls may be necessary to adjust this machine to your individual needs, and to eliminate any stiffness which may be present in a new machine. So do not hesitate to call on your Authorized Dealer for any adjustment needed during the initial break-in period.

TO REPLACE THE NEEDLE

Page 3

Note:
Use standard 15x1 needles
available at any sewing
machine store.

To replace the needle, raise the needle bar to its highest point by turning the balance wheel (Fig. 3) TOWARD YOU by hand. Loosen the needle clamp screw (A) on the right hand side and the needle clamp will open, allowing the old needle to fall out.

Remove the old needle and slide the new needle up (FLAT SIDE TOWARD THE BALANCE WHEEL) as far as it will go. When the needle hits the stop it is in position correctly. Now fasten the needle clamp securely. For best results change needles frequently.

NEEDLES AND THREAD

Never use a bent needle, nor one with a blunt point, since this causes imperfect stitches and may cause the needle to break.

The size of the needle should conform to the size of the thread and both should be suitable to the material. Use a needle sufficiently large to permit the thread to pass freely through the eye. In general sewing, use the same size thread in the bobbin as is used on top.

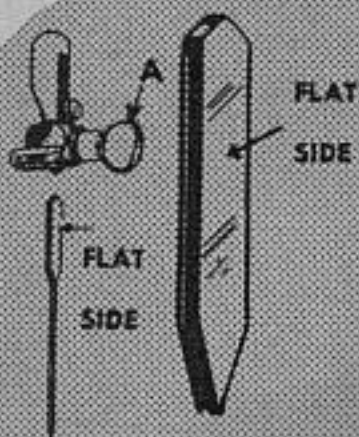


Fig. 3

IMPORTANT

In the following operations the needle must always be ABOVE the surface of the machine. Raise the needle by turning the balance wheel TOWARD YOU by hand.

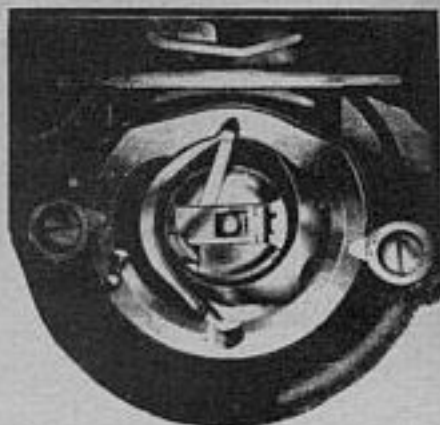


Fig. 2

REMOVING THE BOBBIN CASE

Raise the hinged slide plate. With left thumb and forefinger, open the hinged latch (Fig. 2) at the front of the bobbin case and hold securely as you withdraw bobbin case from around the holder post. When held in the above manner the bobbin will not fall out of the bobbin case.

INSERTING THE BOBBIN CASE

After winding a fresh bobbin and threading the bobbin case (see pages 5 and 6), hold the bobbin case latch with left thumb and forefinger, (as explained above) to prevent the bobbin from falling out. Keeping the protruding finger topside toward the delivery eye, press the bobbin case around the holder post until the finger enters the delivery eye. When in correct position a stud on the holder post will catch the latch mechanism holding the bobbin case firmly in place. This operation is easy—NEVER FORCE IT. The three or four inches of thread hanging free from the bobbin case will be brought up through the needle plate stitch hole as shown on page 8.

TO WIND THE BOBBIN

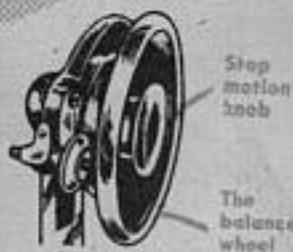
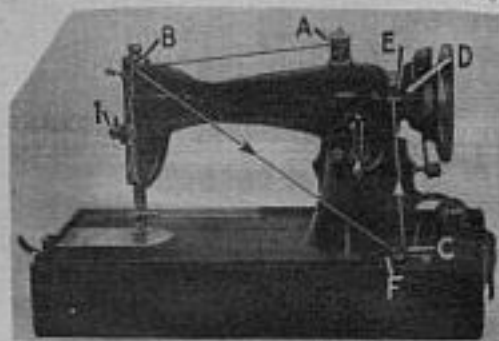


Fig. 1



Loosen the balance wheel by turning the stop-motion knob toward you (Fig. 3) and place a spool of thread on the spool pin (A). Pass the end of the thread through the notch on front upper left corner of machine (B), and through the disk at the bottom right of the machine from below (C). Then wind the bobbin seven or eight times with the free end of the thread, and put the threaded bobbin on the spindle of the bobbin winder (D).

Press the bobbin on the spindle with the left hand, and make sure that it is pressed to the end of the spindle, until the slot in the bobbin fits into the pin on the spindle. Exert a little pressure between the bobbin and the rubber wheel until the latter presses right against the hub of the balance wheel, and the clasp (E) retains the winder in position. Turn the balance wheel toward you by hand, and proceed to operate the rheostat control, as in sewing until bobbin is almost full. Then break off the thread, and detach the bobbin from the spindle.

Should the thread not wind evenly on the bobbin, loosen the screw (F) which holds the tension bracket in position on the bed of the machine, and slide the tension bracket to the right or left, as desired, then tighten the screw.

THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE



Hold the bobbin case between the left thumb and forefinger with the slot up. With 5 or 6 inches of thread trailing in the palm, hold the bobbin between the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand. Fig. 4

Insert the bobbin into the bobbin case and pull the trailing thread into the slot, down and to the left until it enters the delivery eye under the tension spring. Fig. 5

There should be a slight tension on the thread as it is pulled through the delivery eye and the bobbin should unwind freely. The tension may be increased by turning the tension screw to the RIGHT and decreased by turning the screw to the LEFT. Fig. 6

Fig. 4



Fig. 5

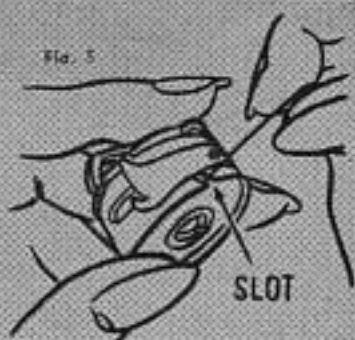
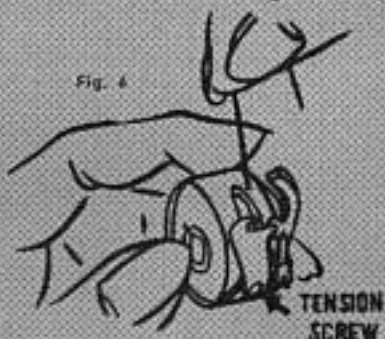


Fig. 6



Page 7

THREADING THE MACHINE



Turn the balance wheel by hand towards you until the take-up lever (A) is at its highest point. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin on the top right of the machine; pass the thread through the notch (B) on the back left of the machine; down between the tension disks (C) from the back; up over the tension thread guard (D) from behind; down into the hook of the take-up spring (E) up and through the hole in the end of the take-up lever (A) from the back; down through the eyelet (F) in the front of the face plate, and into the wire thread guide (G) at the lower end of the needle bar; then from left to right through the eye of the needle (H). Draw about 4 inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to commence sewing.

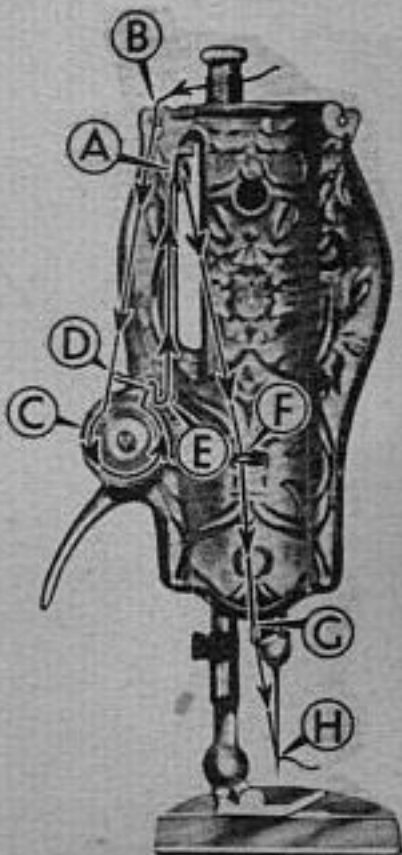


Fig. 7

TO PREPARE FOR SEWING



IMPORTANT NOTICE

Never operate the machine without material under the presser foot. If this is not strictly adhered to, your machine will lock, and cannot be operated until the thread is cleaned out of the race.



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

Pick up the thread as follows: Holding the loose end of the needle thread in your left hand, turn the balance wheel toward you by hand until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point. Pull the needle thread gently, and the bobbin thread will come up with it in the form of a loop through the needle hole. With your finger, pull this loop until the end of the thread appears. (If the bobbin thread does not rise, check to see if at least 5 or 6 inches of bobbin thread is hanging loosely from the bobbin case.) Then draw both ends of the thread back under the presser foot and through the toes of the presser foot.



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Fig. 9

Pick up the thread as follows: Holding the loose end of the needle thread in your left hand, turn the balance wheel toward you by hand until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point. Pull the needle thread gently, and the bobbin thread will come up with it in the form of a loop through the needle hole. With your finger, pull this loop until the end of the thread appears. (If the bobbin thread does not rise, check to see if at least 5 or 6 inches of bobbin thread is hanging loosely from the bobbin case.) Then draw both ends of the thread back under the presser foot and through the toes of the presser foot.

TO START SEWING



Place the material to be sewn beneath the presser foot, and lower the presser foot lever. Insert needle into material by turning the balance wheel toward you, from top down, by hand. Regulate stitch to desired size, and start sewing.

Do not try to help the feeding of the work by pulling the material, as this may bend the needle and cause it to become blunt or break. As the machine feeds without any assistance, it is sufficient merely to guide the fabric gently by hand in the direction you want it to be sewn.

IT IS ADVISABLE TO TEST THE TENSION AND THE STITCH LENGTH ON TWO PLIES OF SCRAP MATERIAL BEFORE STARTING TO SEW THE ACTUAL GARMENT.



TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop the machine by releasing the pressure on the rheostat control and stopping the balance wheel with the right hand. Raise the needle to its highest point and raise the presser foot by lifting the presser foot lever with either hand. Now draw the sewn fabric back and to the left about eight inches and cut the trailing threads.

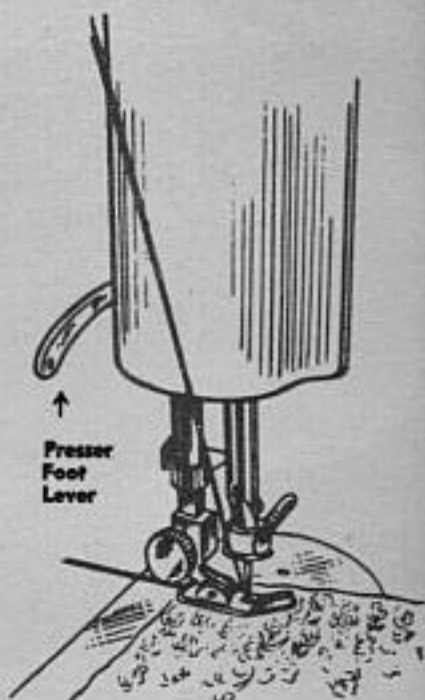


Fig. 10

TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

TO START SEWING

TO REMOVE LINT

TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

TENSIONS

TO OIL THE MACHINE

SEWING HINTS

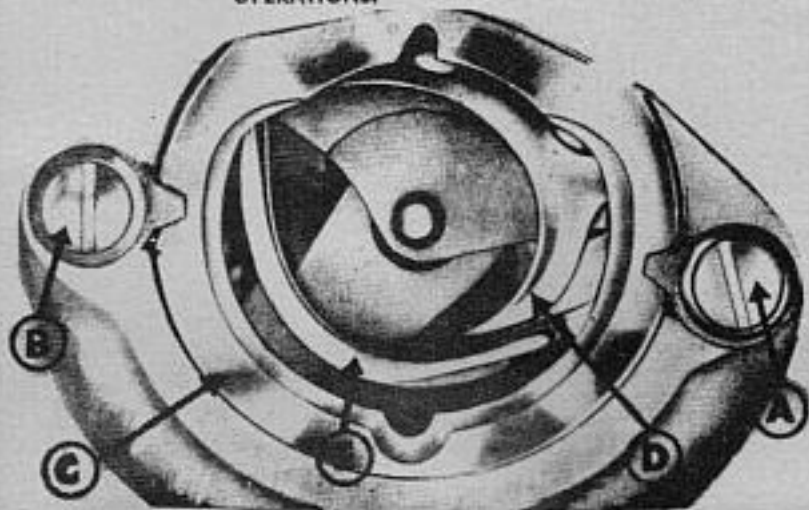
25 YEAR GUARANTEE BOND

TO REMOVE LINT

To Remove Accumulated Lint or Thread from "E-Z Clean" Race

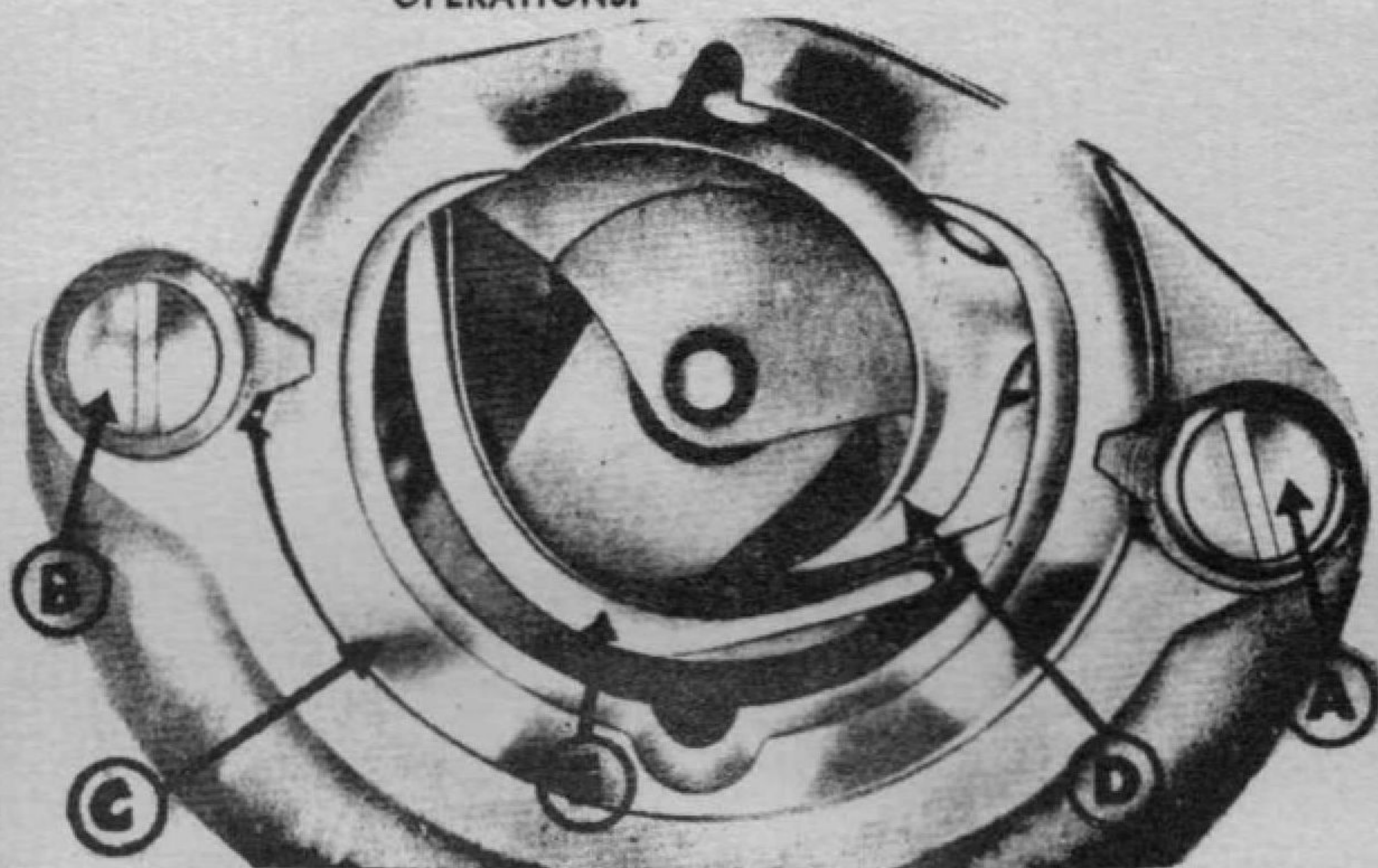


1. Turn balance wheel by hand until needle is at its highest point.
2. Remove bobbin and bobbin case.
3. Turn knob (A) one half turn toward you.
4. Turn knob (B) one half turn away from you.
5. Remove retaining ring (C), and hook (D) by grasping axle of hook (D).
6. Remove accumulated lint and thread from retaining ring, hook and race body.
7. Replace hook (D) in race body, with axle facing out, forming a perfect circle with Driver (E).
8. Replace retaining ring (C), polished side out, so that both grooves are under knobs (A) and (B).
9. Lock retaining ring with knobs (A) and (B).
10. Replace bobbin and bobbin case, and commence sewing.
11. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO FORCE ANY OF THE ABOVE OPERATIONS.





4. Turn knob (B) one half turn away from you.
5. Remove retaining ring (C), and hook (D) by grasping axle of hook (D).
6. Remove accumulated lint and thread from retaining ring, hook and race body.
7. Replace hook (D) in race body, with axle facing out, forming a perfect circle with Driver (E).
8. Replace retaining ring (C), polished side out, so that both grooves are under knobs (A) and (B).
9. Lock retaining ring with knobs (A) and (B).
10. Replace bobbin and bobbin case, and commence sewing.
11. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO FORCE ANY OF THE ABOVE OPERATIONS.



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TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH



NOTE: NEVER SEW OR USE MACHINE IN ZERO OR NEUTRAL POSITION.

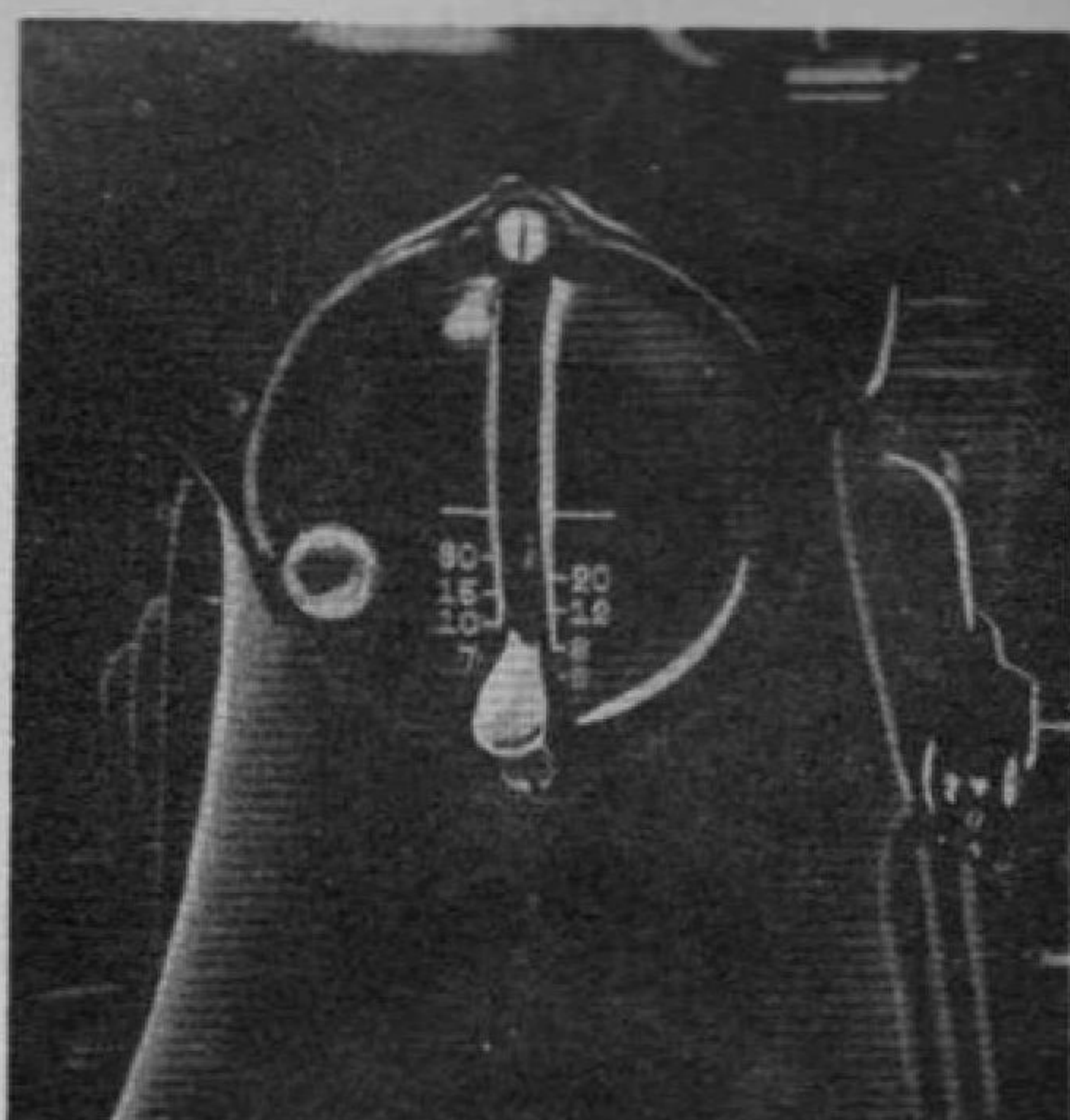


Fig. 12

The length of stitch and reversal of stitching, both are regulated by Regulator Lever fixed on the surface of the Arm close to pulley.

The feeding action is augmented and consequently the stitch length widened by pushing the Regulator Lever downward which is to be kept lightly in position with the screw on the left side of the Round metal plate, which must be moved over to suit the purpose.

On the other hand the length of stitch shortens as the Regulator Lever is pushed upward but below the center of the Round Plate.

Therefore the desired length of stitch is obtained in either the normal or reversed state by pinning tight to the exact position, the screw attached thereon, which would guarantee a uniform length of stitch.

To sew in reverse, first reduce the speed of pulley and before finishing sewing stop the wheel by hand. Then raise the Regulator Lever upward from the center line. This Lever is brought up to any point where a desired length of stitch is required and secured in place tight by the screw which may follow the regulator upward or downward.

TO REMOVE LINT

TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

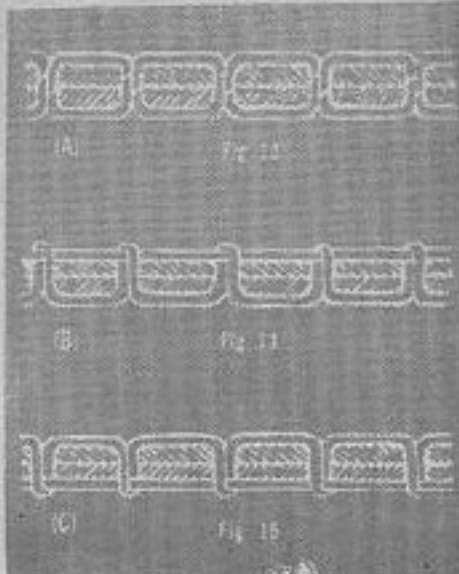
TENSIONS

TO OIL THE MACHINE

For perfect stitching, the tension on the upper and under threads should be equal, and just sufficiently strong to lock both threads in the center of the work (A).

If the tension on the needle thread is too tight, or if that on the bobbin thread is too loose, the needle thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material, making an imperfect stitch (B).

If the tension of the bobbin thread is too tight, or if that on the needle thread is too loose, the bobbin thread will lie straight along the under side of the material, making an imperfect stitch (C).



REGULATING THE NEEDLE TENSION: Minor imperfections in the stitch can usually be corrected by varying the needle tension only.

To increase the tension, turn the thumb nut (diagram) clockwise; to lessen the tension, turn the nut in the opposite direction. The tension adjusts from 0 to 9 in one 360° turn, with 0 being the lightest tension and 9 being the tightest. All adjustments should be made gradually, not abruptly, and the required tension setting will vary with the size of thread being used. A little practice will make instant tension adjustments possible. All adjustments should be made while the presser foot is down since an automatic release does not permit adjustments to be made when the foot is up.

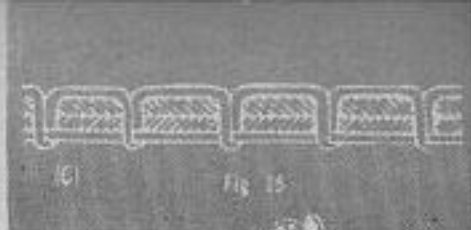
If a perfect stitch cannot be obtained by adjusting the needle thread tension, it may be necessary to adjust the bobbin thread tension.

This machine is correctly adjusted before leaving the factory and checked and readjusted before the dealer delivers it to you.

A careful regulation of the tensions on this machine will assure you of the finest seams that mechanical design will produce.

perfect stitch (B).

If the tension of the bobbin thread is too tight, or if that on the needle thread is too loose, the bobbin thread will lie straight along the under side of the material, making an imperfect stitch (C).



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**TO
OIL
THE
MACHINE**



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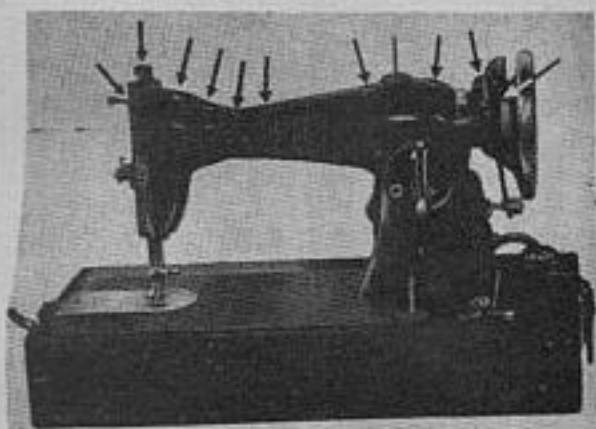


Fig. 16

A sewing machine never needs grease. All moving parts which come in contact with others, must be covered with a film of oil, and should not be allowed to become dry. Oil, when necessary, should be applied at the points indicated by the arrows in Fig. (16), a drop of oil being sufficient at any one place. Oil should be applied freely at all contact points on the underside of the machine. A few drops of oil in the bobbin race will help your machine to run freely.

When oiling, insert the oil can nozzle well into the oil holes.

After oiling, run the machine rapidly for a few minutes, so that the oil may penetrate into the bearings. For the proper care of your machine oil frequently. Neglecting to do this tends to shorten the life of the machine, and may cause trouble and annoyance.


NOTE: USE SEWING MACHINE OIL ONLY.

TENSIONS

TO OIL THE MACHINE

SEWING HINTS

25 YEAR GUARANTEE BON



SKIPPED STITCHES. May be caused by a bent or blunt needle; or by incorrect setting of the needle; or the wrong size needle; or by a thread too heavy for the size of the needle.

SEE THAT THE PRESSER FOOT is snug against the presser bar and securely clamped by the screw so that the needle will pass through the opening in the foot without any interference.

BREAKING NEEDLES. Usually due to pulling on the work, causing the needle to get out of line and strike the throat plate, thus breaking or bending the needle. May be due to presser foot or attachments not being securely fastened to presser bar. Be sure to use correct size needle and thread for material.


BREAKING THE UPPER THREAD. May be caused by:

- (1) Incorrect threading.
- (2) Not bringing up under thread correctly.
- (3) Upper tension too tight.
- (4) Needle imperfect, or set incorrectly.
- (5) Needle rubbing against attachments or presser foot.
- (6) Needle eye too small for thread.
- (7) Starting the machine at full speed.
- (8) Starting without take-up lever at highest point.

BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD. May be caused by:

- (1) Incorrect threading of bobbin case.
- (2) Too tight a tension.
- (3) Bobbin wound too full to revolve freely.
- (4) Not bringing up under thread correctly.
- (5) Hole in the needle plate rough, caused by needle striking the plate.
- (6) Dust or lint in bobbin.

UNEVEN STITCHES. May be caused by:

- (1) Presser foot not resting evenly on material.
 - (2) Feed not high enough.
 - (3) Too short a stitch.
 - (4) Pulling the cloth.
 - (5) Too fine a needle with too coarse or poor a thread.
- 

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TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE

This is to certify that the sewing machine listed on Slip Number.....dated.....is hereby guaranteed for twenty-five years for family sewing. Only the best materials and the most skilled labor enters into the construction of this machine. Any part found defective and returned, (transportation charges prepaid), within twenty-five years from date shown above, will be replaced, free of charge, by the authorized sewing machine Dealer named below, or affiliated branches.

The motor is guaranteed for one year. Any motor proving defective will be replaced, free of charge, if returned, (transportation charges prepaid), within one year of the date shown above.

This guarantee is binding on all parts of the machine, except bobbin case, bobbins, needles, bulbs, cords and rheostat controls.

**AUTHORIZED
SEWING MACHINE DEALER**


by



*Designed
for*



*Home
Sewing*



Pleasure!